using appear in the list boost, accusated at this office.

CHAS. CUMMINGS, Publisher. POSTAGE.—THE VERMONT PHENIX is sent into all the towns of Windham County free of Postage. To any part of this State out of this County, for 13 cuts per year payments in all cases to be made quarterly in advance.

Twenty-Ninth Vol. :--- Eighth of New Series

LIST OF AGENTS,

nts for THE VERMONT PHOENIX, for 1862.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A MERICAN HOUSE, BRATTLEBORO,

HOWE'S Picture Gallery Daguerrostypes, Ambrotypes, Spherestypes Pho-graphs. Pictures made at this establishment are mutub by the different patented methods and are warranted to star the test of time and climate. Brattlebore, Vi-

BILLIARD ROOM, EXCHANGE PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHION.

BILLIARD HALL, CUTLER'S BLOCK, Opposite Revers House, BRATTLEBORO, VT.
Winant's Celebrated State and Wood Bed Taoles, with the
New Style Cushion.

37 Closed at 10 P. M.

BUTLER & WHEELER, Attorneys and Connections at Law and Selicitors in Chaccery.

JAMAICA, VT.

H. H. Weeler.

C. K. FIELD, Attorney and Counsellor at office over the Savings Bank, BRATTLLBORO, VT. N. DAVENPORT, Attorney and Coun-

flor at Law and Selicitor in Chancery, WILMINGTON, VT. J. CARPENTER, DEALER IN J. CARPENTER, DEALER IN Magnations and Periodicals.
Magnations and Periodicals.
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M. FORBES, ATTORNEY
COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND NOTABLE PURLIC,
Also, Ageot for the Atlantic and Rockingham Mutual Fire

PLAGG & TYLER, ATTORNEYS AND COUN-

C. EDWARDS, successor to L. D. Salis-Fig. WARDS, Successor to In. D. Salits Farz Boas Blader, and Manufacturer of Blank Books, and denier in all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Papers,
 The highest prices in Cash paid for Rays, Cotton Weste and all kinds of Paper Stock.

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F. GALE, Surgeon and Physician, 17 Office No. 9 Grantt Row, directly opposite Brat-tlebaro Henre, Residence, Elliot St., 5d door Work Revery House.

P. WESSELHOEFT, M. D., Homospethic Physician, Lawrence Water Cure, Brattleboro

GEORGE HOWE, Attorney & Counsellor surges of rebellion.

The chances of war do not admit of delays.

N. THORN, DRUGGIST & APOTHE-carr, opposite the Post Office, BRATTLEBORG, VT.

H. KATHAN DEALER IN VERMONT
ANTLES, TABLE TOPS, SOAPSTONE FIREFLACES,
MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, SOAPSTONE FIREFLACES,
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES on hand and made to
rder. 250 different designs for monuments and slabs on ex-

H. STEDMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND

SEWELL MORSE, PRACTICAL STAIR BUILD-bare, V. Shop at Dwinell & Bliss's near the Uridge, Brattle-

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY CF the City of New Yers, 1900,000—SURFLUS OVER \$300,000
The subscriber baying accepted the Ageony of this Company and having field is the Becretary of State's Office, the employ it in laboring for the common cutve.

Lord Herbert, when envoy at the court of property smally insured in this visity, or at a time when on the personal relations of ambassadors depended peace or war for their hardester of its officers entitle is to a rank among the very first is our country.

Brattleboro, Jan. 1, 1851.

Opinions, and however slight his influence may be, to employ it in laboring for the common cutve.

In the City of New Yers, 1900,000—SURFLUS OVER \$300,000
The subscriber baying accepted the Ageony of this Company and the Receiver of State's Office, the cutve of the contest as a blood-statued mosket left on the field. The endurance and steady cours and when some united public opinion at home, and when some in the court of property smally insured in this victory flashes across the clouds of ambassadors depended peace or war for their of the North. (Loud cheers.)

A very precocious young man, blessed with the name of Isaac, says that "if he is drafted, We might make concessions and give up adpurposely provoked him, that "although ampurposely provoked him, that "although ampurpose him the court of the cour

The Vermont Phænix.

From the Cincinnsti Times. TO ARMS! BY E. EEE. To arms! to arms! throughout the land,

Around the walls of Richmond, now. Your armies stand at bay, The ranks of blue are backward borne a subject about which you are not all equally united, but the proper treatment of which I Before the ranks of gray. think equally important with the proper treatment of our forces in the field; and if I speak The bills of Old Kentucky, too,

Are bright with rebel steel, And where the guns of Morgan roar, The Union columns reel. And on the soil of Tennessee, The glorions Stripes and Stars Are lowly trailed upon the ground Before the rebel bars.

VOL. XXIX.

To arms! ye sons of noble sires, Nor sheathe again the sword, While breathes a perjured miscrean Of all the traiter house. What I will we yield the precious boon And can it be that Warren died And Mercer bled in vain?

Are ye the sons of those who fell In Trenton's morning fight, Who crossed the freezing Delaware. That cold December night. When as the columns onward murched, With firm unbroken ranks, The blood-mark'd foot-prints thick were left

Upon the wintry banks? By all those olden fields of strife, For freedom (ought and won, For Bunker's Hill and Eutaw Springs, And plorious Lexington. To arms, and meet in battle shock The haughty rebel foe; Hurl back the swarming traiter host With one resistless blow.

To arms! the slaughtered Lyon calls, By far Missouri's wave, And murdered Baker from the bluffs Potomic's waters lave.

The white bones of your brothers blench On Shilob's bloody plain, And on the field of Malvern Hill Are heaped your piles of slain.

Ye will not, dare not, tamely yield The rights your fathers gave, And leave dishonored in the strife The barner of the brave. To arms; ve men by Northern lakes, And by Atlantic's coast, And sweep like chaff before the wind,

The vaunting rebel heat.

SPEECH OF GENERAL FREMONT.

The following eloquent and patriotic speech was delivered by Gen. J. C. Fremont at the Tremont Temple in Boston during his recent visit to that city. We think it worthy of being read and preserved:

T. H. MORRILL, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC

T. PRICHELL & M. D., HOMEOPATHIC

Office bruits a flormoons, I to 3 o'closek P. M.

Refers to S. R. BECKWITH, M. D., Chevelant, Ohlo.

A. MORRILL, M. D., Chevelant, Ohlo.

M. B. CATE, M. D., Salem, Mass.

May, 1st, 1822.

Having known G. H. Momenta as a fellow student and practitioner I take pleasure in recommending him to my frients and paterons in Drattletore and vicinity as a skillar and successful physician.

E. MORRILL, M. D.

B. MORRILL, M. D.

Homeopathic deeply the honor of having been asked to appear before you. I am gratified that you think I can say anything which will aid in the object of these meetings. But I trust that this object of these meetings. But I trust that this object, so far as it relates to the enrolment of the volunteers required that weeks have made so apparent the necessity for immediate reinforcements, that I hope nothing else has been needed to procure a prompt response to been reeled to procure a prompt response to the call of the Government, and to that mute but strong appeal of your friends in the field, who to-day constitute our bulwark against the

BRATTLEBORO, VT. | The enemy is push ng it through with renewed H. N. HIX. Attorney and Counsellor few days, may involve disasters shameful to record and impossible to retrieve. In this condition it will never do to let differences of opinion as to how the war should be carried on interfere with its vigorous prosecution. First fill the ranks, and leave to those who stay at home the obligation of shaping the struggle to

refer. 250 different designs for monuments and stabs on exulbition to those wishing to purchase.

All work warranded to give satisfaction in price, quality of
those, and style of workmanship, &c.

Office opposite the Flour Mill near the Railroad Crossing.

But Massachusetts needs no other incitement
to her duty than the certainty that she has one
to perform. Under this impulse her people
will come forward promptly and nobly, as they
always have done. (Cheers.) She will be always true, as in this contest she has been poet-

ically true, to her historic record.

The infant that here in the "Cradle of Lib erty" strangled the scrpent, is ready in its man-hood to destroy the hydra; and when I see, as I lately have had the opportunity to see, what kind of men they are, each one filling a place J. P. WARREN, M. D., PHYSICIAN
Stationer, of Main and High State Bratisboro, Vt.

JOSEPH STEEN, Bookseller, Publisher and Stationer, owner of Main and High State Bratisboro, Vt. it is that their ready obedience and affecting confidence in the government will be met by a corresponding care for them in the field, and that these contracted energies will be directed

that these contracted energies will be directed to results worthy of the sacrifice they are making and light streets.

J. H. & W. H. ESTERBROOKS, of feeling that the object of this meeting is not so much to arge the necessity for further troops as to feeling that the object of this meeting is not so much 10 tair Furnaess.

Also: Plows, Cultivators, Read Scrapers, Chains, Iron Sinks, Russia and Euglish Stove Fipe, and all kinds of stove Furniture, Japan and Common Tin Ware.

KITTREDGE HASKINS, Attorney and LAMSVILLE, VY.

KITTREDGE HASKINS, Attorney and LAMSVILLE, VY.

KITTREDGE HASKINS, Attorney and LAMSVILLE, vy.

LAMSVILLE, vy.

LAMSVILLE, vy.

LAMSVILLE, vy.

Lamsville, and so with a Gad-speed to them, I turn, with your permission, for a moment to the duties resting upon those of us who, for the time being, are left at home.

Lamsville, vy.

I had just the sacrifices we are making. How this shall should obtain from this war results worthy of the sacrifices we are making. How this shall be sacrifices we are making. How this shall the sacrifices we are making. How this shall be sacrifices we are making the sacrifices we are making. How this shall be sacrificed we are making to the sacrifices we are making. How this shall be sacrificed we are making to the sacrifices we are making to the sacrifices

P. SIMONDS, Manufacturer and Dealer on In Ladies', Masses', Children's and Rey's Borts, Shoes Oalters and Ruthers, opp. the Post Office, Main-St., Brattle way jealously debate their vital interests. Not only is this their inherited right, bough by the DOST & PEARSON. DESTISTS,

pay particular attention to the preservation of the
maintal Touth. Also, insert Teeth on G-6d, Platina, Rabber
or Silver Plate,—ass Rectricity in extracting teeth, and teest
tregularities in Children's Yeeth successfully.

Othos and Residence nearly opposite the Congregational
Chards—former residence of the late 6. C. Hall,
BRATTLEBORD, Vz.
1. R. Paisans.

CLEWELL MORSE, PRACTICAL STAIR BUILD—

To be a single of the stail of the size of the tions manifests and maintains itself. (Ap-

Dare, VI.

WOODCOCK & VINTON, Paper Manufacturers. All kinds of Printing Paper made to order. Cash paid for White and Brown Rags. Brattlebero, VI.

WINSLOW S. MYERS, ATTORNEY AND Compactor at Law, Jacksmethic, Pt.

WM. S. HOUGHTON, Harness, mer, PUTNEY, VT.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY CF the City of New York.

CARR CAPITAL, \$1.000.000—SURPLUS OVER \$300.000

The subscriber baying a congloid the Ageony of this Compactor. and because of the common cause.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.: SEPT. 18, 1862.

thrill in their veius, and will their eves offs

satisfaction to know that their efforts have an

strike with vital force the unnatural enemy who

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

don a Society for the Acclimatization of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Insects, and Vegetables, The Secretary is F. T. Buckland, Esq., whose name and that of his father are so thoroughly

associated with natural history. The purposes of the institution are thus set down in an ad-

vertisement; "I. The introduction, acclimatiza-tion, and domestication of all animals, birds,

other localities where they are not known.

from England to her colonies and foreign parts, in exchange for others sent thence to the so-

ciety. 6. The holding of periodical meetings, and the publication of reports and transactions for the purpose of spreading knowledge of acclimatization, and inquiry into the causes of success or fullure. It will be the endeavor of the society to extempt to acclimatize and culti-

vate those animals, birds, etc., which will be useful and suitable to the park, the moorland,

the plain, the woodland, the farm, the poultry

yard, as well as those which will increase the

last ten years, has done more for the improvement of agriculture and rural economy than has been done by all the other sovereigns of Europe

put together. The Emperor's farms are situ-ated in various parts of France, from the Lan-des, south of Bordeaux, to the neighborhood of Paris. They are model forms,—drain ng, sub-soiling, breeding of cattle, and other forms of

agricultural improvement being carried on in the most approved manner. The French gov-ernment has, since the first revolution, always

tical ure, and arboriculture. Lectures on agri

rate men in the capital and in the provinces

vate enterprise, they everywhere meet with countenance and encouragement from the gov-

ernment. Gardening is taught by precept and example in many of the elementary schools, and the young proficients are rewarded by prizes distributed by the royal authorities. Among other things, the literature of rural affairs is judiciously fostered by the imperial government.

The "Ampelographic Francaise" is a magnifi-cent work on the vines of France, published under the auspices of the Minister of Agricul-ture. It contains a ser es of folio engravings of grapes in their mature state and natural sizes, carefully drawn and beautifully colored,

together with an ample accompaniment letter-press, describing the growth of the vines and the special culture of the vineyards, and exhib-iting the statistics of the wine products of

France with fulness, minuteness, and accuracy.
The aboriginal inhabitants of the Pacifi

There has been recently established in Lon-

hassador, he was not the less a gentleman."
He reserved the right, when occasion called for only, we might compromise and let it go. Interesting the little I have to say to you, speak my opinion freely (cries "Good," "good," and applause); but at the same time, I will endeavor to do so with the reserve belonging to the first character. with all its obligations. Our soldiers go to the field with no short aims. Their hopes are not I will ask your indulgence, if I speak upon placed upon the temporary success of a battle, and the impulses which govern them are not

those only of personal fatte.
Remember how small their chance for it is. of myself in connection, it is because in the suggestions I presume to make to you, I speak No such considerations would have carried them from their little home circles, where each ab-sence makes a horrible blank. Impelled alone upon my individual experience. (Cries of "Good," and applause.)
Six years ago, when I had the honor to repby generous patriotism, they fight for their Six years ago, when I had the honor to represent your views upon national affairs, I held, they have no other reward than the glory and in common with yourselves, the opinion that safety of the country. Such men I have seen slavery should not be disturbed within its ex- in the field. I know how cheerfully they bear isting limits. When the Confederate States bardships-how sileatly they accept wounds need their existence, their executive pro- and death. Go to the graves of these honored dead, and tell them the flag they loved floats over their regiment upon some glorious field—will their sleep be disturbed? Tell them that their names

new power.
In Missouri, a year ago, as a war measure, I In Missouri, a year ago, as a war measure, I declared the slaves of rebels free, (immense applause, and cries of "Good," and great cheering.) believing this to be the most incisive, searching and deadly blow that could be aimed at the heart of the rebellion. I judged it to be the quickest mode to damage and disconcert the enemy, and to gain great advantages with the will be handed down with bonor through the succession of generations—will the blood again object. Already you hear the tramp of eager thousands hastening to the prepared battle—your fancy in the restless night brings you back least cost of life to the good citizens who were acting with me, in maintaining the laws. A General in the field, in a distant and rebellious General in the field, in a distant and resemble district, invested with proconsular powers, I of the night how many of you was every did this in the exercise of what I believed to be them again, those however believed to be them again, those however membering these—remembering the hoar-Remembering these—remembering the barthe war went on, I became satisfied that with its successful termination must also terminate for your country's good—will you hesitate? slavery in some form. "Good, good," and People of Massachusetts, will you hesitate to

claimed slavery to be the corner-stone of the

cheers.)

I considered it then sufficient that some measure should be adopted by which it should immediately cease as a political power, and begin to cease as a social fact. But as the contest was protracted the conditional opinions with which we all entered upon it, in my mind, gave place to the conviction that every advantage which the laws of war allowed to us should be employed and that to be effective as a war of No! No!) tage which the laws of war allowed to us should be employed, and that to be effective as a war measure this act should be thorough and immediate. It became apparent that the slower process would be ineffectual. And so the events of the year have brought me to the conviction that there can be no lasting peace waile slavery exisist on our continent. (Great applause.) Therefore, all other considerations apart, and regarding it only as a measure for the effectual suppression of the rebellion, I am in favor of the immediate abolition offective (cheers) and in favor of using every practicable means to make that abolition effectual suppression of strength. (Great applause.)

Wherever our flag waves in jurisdiction, let it wave over free men. (Cheers.) Let it answer all questions, and give all pasports. (Loud cheers.)

(Loud cheers.)

It is urged against summary measures that the liberation of the slaves would be an act of which will Illuminate the world. (Tremendous great injustice to the loyal men of the South. applause, which was kept up for several min-But can such a war as this be carried on without sacrifices from the loyal people in every section of the country? The loyalists of the South would be required to contribute a por-tion of what is held to be property, and for which they would doubtless be afterward remunerated.

Agninst this the loyal people of the North give not absolute property, but their own lives, and the lives of those most dear to them. (Cheers.) [At this point Gov. Andrews came upon the platform, and was received with load cheers.] To them their loss can never be recheers.] To them their loss can never be re-paired. How then can such distinctions be entertained? And how can we in making war upon a country protect its vital interests?— separate it into parts, and for the sake of proupon a country protect its vital interests?-separate it into parts, and for the sake of protecting the property of a class forego our greatest advantage? Such a policy would carfor the sacrifice. Nor do I share in the belief that there is a large body of Unionists in the South. In my individual experience I have found them few, and in the progress of the war

they have been fast decreasing.

The danger which has attended the avowal of Union sentiments, the uncertain protection which we have been able to give them, the certain severities of the Confederate government, unexpected length to which the rebels have been able to protract the struggle, together with neighborhood friendships and interests, have carried away many who in the beginning maintained their allegiance to the Union. In to have met a Union man, and certainly not a Union woman. (Laughter.) This element of their strength must not be underrated. It serves to show how thoroughly the feelings of South are in this contest, and leaves no doubt as to what will be the training of the growing

turning to the Union, but they did not enter-tain the idea in any shape—their only conjectures were as to the manuer in which the sep-aration would finally be affected. I do not think that our Northern people realize how many years the South has been preparing for

The advent of the Natchez in Charleston harbor with Jackson's proclamation and her ready batteries, checked it for a time in South Carolina, where there was then a strong body of men with Union sentiments-strong enough to have the consistency of a party and with its representative organs. Then quite a young man I was among the Unionists enrolled with a view to service under Mr. Poinsett, then the acknowledged head of the party in that State. Mr. Calhoun died a defeated robel chief, but he left legions of young men devoted to dissemi-nate the principles—young legions growing up in the faith of the principles to the establish-ment of which this gameration has been con-secrated in the South.

We are at war with a people who have been educated to believe they are contending for their liberties; they are carrying on this con-test with unity and determination; their armies have acquired the solidity and consistency of regular troops. To reduce such a rebellion will require the utmost exertion of our force and the immediate use of every advantage which naturally falls to our share in the contest. Their determination to obtain success is unconquerable—to subdue them their designs must be made impossible, and the residue with islanders is said become of the Pacific islands are vanishing before the peaceful aggressions of colonization in a manner unexampled even in the history of our decaying Indian tribes. The swift decline of the Sand-wich islanders is said become eanquerable—to sundue them their designs must be made impossible, and the unity which gives them strength must be ours also. gives them strength must be ours also.

To secure this unity we must rouse ourselves New Zeland, were estimated by Sir George to extraordinary exertions. Not only must Gay in 1851 at 120,000; the census of 1858 every possible means be used to damage the makes their number only 50,000. "Neither every possible means be used to damage the enemy in the field, but we must guard vigilant ly against the enemies in our midst. (Cheers.) While you have been loyally occupied with the defence of the country and sending your voters to the field, the pro-slatery party has been stealthly and busily employed in organizing to control elections, and to secure a victory of which they already feel assurred. To counteract them you must labor—you must make it a matter of individual labor in order to give this force of unity to the work before us, and every vote deposited in the gallot-boy tells as surely on the contest as a blood-statued musket left on the field. The endurance and steady courties against the enemies in our must make it as matter of individual labor in order to give this force of unity to the work before us, and every some in New Zeland knows, that the native roces are becoming extinct with a rapidity unprecedented in the annula of nations." In Tasmania the earliest European colonists found in 1803 more than 5,000 natives; they now number less than a score. In Australia the same fatal process is going on. The census of 1855 made the native population of South Australia to be 3,540, and that in 1860 shows them to have decreased to 1,700. In Victoria on the field. The endurance and steady cour-

WHOM TO WRITE TO AT WASHINGTON-IM-PORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN .- As there are many persons who wish to communicate with the different bureaus of the war departments, a narrative of the shooting of a Tennessee soldier memorandum of the proper persons to address in the rebel army in Mississippi:

Applications for pay of teamsters, employes if the quartermaster's department, or for horses illed in service, should be addressed to Hon. R. I. Atkinson, third auditor.

the marine or naval service, should be address- ones once more, began to make preparations to ed to Hon. Hebart Berrien, fourth auditor. Letters concerning soldiers in the army should be addressed to Adjutant General Lorenza Thomas.

EMANCIPATION .- At a meeting of the New York Republican Central Committee, held in should leave his encampment. The whole brithe City of New York on Friday last, the fol- gade or division of the army was at once orlowing preamble and resolution were passed:

recently refused, through her representatives in her General Assembly, to accept the terms offered by the Government of the United States, but has refused the noble appeal of the President in a report full of misrepresentation, represents and calcumites, upon the loyal people alone remained firm in his purpose; one soldier alone remained firm in his purpose; one soldier of the Free States :

have neglected entirely to accede to the system of Compensated Emancipation offered in the spirit of enlarged and generous liberality, therefore,

"He pleaded his own cause with all the forvor of which a soldier is capable. Said he to his General: I have served out the time for which I enlisted, faithfully; I have been in every bat-

emn and imperative duty of the President of the United States, for the purpose of saving our nationality—of preserving our republican government—and of securing to us and our posterity the blessings of liberty, to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation, and declare that all slaves of Release in the last state of the purpose of saving and who have no one besides me in rain and sunshine, in summer and whater. I have served and I am willing to serve my country. But, General, I have a wife and four small children at home, who depend on me alone for support and protection, and who have no one besides me to look to their interests. Allow me thirty days, the law allows a furbourh of sixty days, the law

"the town is a nest of secessionists:

There are, I am told, probably a dozen in this place who hear daily from Richmond direct, and in almost all cases through the means of female spies at Baltimore. They certainly know of events that have taken place in Virginia days before the meagre government telegrams were allowed to appear in the papers, and they maintain that Jeff. Davis knows every night what has passed during the day at Washington.

Ex-(vov. Morehead, of Kentucky, is now staying at the Clifton House at Niagara.—In conversation a day or two since he said that it aying at the Clifton House at Niagara.—In one day, so that the sentence was executed on inversation a day or two since he said that if Monday, instead of the Sabhath." the war continues fifty years the South will not

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

OTTAWA CITY, Canada, August 25, 1862. of indigenous animals, etc., from parts of the kingdom where they are already known, to There are some very exaggerated and errones impressions in the States in regard to the

only because they wish to get rid of the free for the war as this cow!—Albany Evening Jou negroes in Canada, who they think would, in

damage to him will be about \$500. The barns of Wm. Gillott were also injured. So far as who have heard, no lives were lost. We presume more destruction in other localities was caused by this terrible tornado.

An Irishman, driven to desperation by the high price of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveler he said: "Your money or your life." The traveler said: "Ill give you all my money for that pistol." "Agreed," said Pat, and then handed over the pistol. "Now," said the traveler, "hand back that money, or I will blow your brains out." "Blaze away my hearty," said Pat, "for niver a dhrop of powther is there in it."

hind his back," as the scamp said when he was kicked out of doors.

Two barns belonging to a Mr Judson of Sunderland were struck by lightning Thursday high last and destroyed.

No. 38.

AN INCIDENT IN THE SOUTH

A TENNESSEE SOLDIER SHOT BY THE REBELS. The New Orleans Delta has the following

All letters relating to pay of soldiers on furlough or in hospitals should be addressed to
General B. F. Learned, paymaster general.

Applications for the back pay and the \$100
bounty of deceased soldiers should be addressed
of to Hon. B. B. French, second auditor.

Applications for pay of teamsters, applications for pay of soldiers on further than the team of the past pay of the first standing in New Orleans having obtained a passiport to visit the camp of the rebel army under the two sons were serving, was entertained at headquarters, and found that General Van Dorn and his staff officers fared sumptions applications for pay of teamsters.

I. Atkinson, third auditor.

Applications relating to pay and bounty in the soldiers, auxious to see their wives and little

"The General, in making his daily rounds,

and seeing his men busily engaged in making preparations for their intended departure, in-quired what it meant; and on being made acminted with their determination, he immediately gave orders that not a single man of them dered under arms; cannon and musketry were brought to bear on this devoted regiment, and Wherean, The President of the United they were told by the General, that unless they Whereas, The President of the United States recommended, and the Congress of the United States adopted, in the highest spirit of down, within three minutes, they should be pstriotism, a plan for compensated emancipaon in the border slave States:

And Whereas, The State of Kentucky has arms, all but eight. It was declared that these

f the Free States:

And Whereas, The other Border Slave States yield to the despote demands of a tyrant.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this com-mittee, the hour has arrived when it is the sol-ty assigned me, in rain and sunshine, in sum-Proclamation of Emancipation, and declare that all slaves of Rebels in this Union are forever free.

allows a furbough of sixty days, but allow me half that time to visit my family, whom I have not seen for a year, and make some necessary arrangements for their welfare, and I promise SECESLIONISTS IN CANADA.-A letter in the to return within that time and to take my for-N. Y. Past, from St. Cotherines, C. W., says mer position in my regiment. I made out a just and reasonable request. It is essential to the welfare of my family that you grant it. I

"When the fatal hour arrived, following his yield—that if all the men are killed the women will fight—that if all the women are killed the children will fight. He is very indignant at there, the General pointed him to the new made Pope, and positively on the rampage concerning Butler. It is a carious fact that all the secasinonist sympathizers abominate these men. They also heartily approve of Sigel. Sigel, by the way, is just now more talked about than any other federal General; he seems for the moment to have cellpsed even Burnside. of making the sign of the cross on his breast the martyr and soldier was in eternity. But shed bitter tears on witnessing this tragedy."

WHAT A COW HAS DONE FOR THE WARinada feeling on the American war question. A RECRUITING INCIDENT.—We heard of an ir t seems to be thought by many that Canada is cident yesterday, which should make some of a unit against the North.

This is not so. The tory or conservative party, embracing many but not all of the weal-thier class, are in favor of the South. When thier class, are in favor of the South. When asked how they can conscientiously uphold a Slave-holding community, in arms avowedly to maintain and extend slavery, they reply that the North is as much in favor of slavery as the South, and that the triumph of the federals will, according to the declared policy of the government, only more firmly establish the institution. They acknowledge that entire emancipation proclaimed by our government, and followed out as far as possible by our generals, their excuse for upholding the South would be taken away; they would, from a sense of moral justice, be obliged, however much against their will, to confest that the North represented the right, and they would not dare to openly demanded to the purchase money—making the aggregate \$285. But it was that \$15 were added to the purchase money—making the cow's aggregate contribution to the right, and they would not dare to openly defend the wrong. As yet, there are no avowed fund \$250, besides the \$50 from her original defenders of slavery per se in Canada. There owner! There are a great many rich men, all are some, however, who desire emancipation over the country, who will not do half as much

negroes in Canada, who they think would, in such a case voluntarily return South.

The other party upholding the North, includes many Americans settled in Canada, who are byal to their old flag, most of the candid thinking classes, and the laboring population in general. It is very difficult to say who are in the majority, the northern or southern sympathisers; but it is quite certain that the secession sympathy here is by no means unanimous.

Marrying Cousins.—Some interesting statistics were given at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, by Dr. Brochard, in relation to a matter which is now occupying a good deal of attention among the medical fratternity—the results of consunguincous intermarriages. Dr. Brochard states that during the fifteen years in the Deaf and Dumb Asvlum of Nogentle-Rotrou—out of fifty-five chillum of Nogentle-Rotrou—out of fifty QUITE THE REVERSE.—A telegram from dren born deaf and dumb who were admitted, Gutte the Reverse.—A telegram from Halifax conveys a startling piece of information. It informs us that the London Herald thinks the draft "will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried yet, and strike to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Union." For once that secessionist sympathizer is right. The draft does try the temper of the Northern people excessively; but it tries it because the Government does not immediately make it! The strange spectacle is presented of a whole people begging to be draited. That's a view of the matter that has hardly get through the thick skull of our British cotemporary.—N.Y.Times.

Tornado.—On Friday, the 2d inst., a destructive tornado passed over Hartford. It made a track through the woods near woodstock station. The monarchs of the forest were broken down and uprooted. A barn helonging to George Newton was unroofed. The barn and sheds belonging to Norman Newton were swept sway. But, strange to say, the hay was left in its place almost undisturbed. A new buggy, the property of the latter, was smashed. His house was moved a little. The apple trees in his orchard were torn up by the roots. The damage to him will be about \$500. The barns of Wm. Gillett were also injured. So far as of the forein many to the content of the Sarthe, he mentions a family of eight children born of first cousins. At La Ferte Messard, the Department of the Sarthe, he mentions a family of eight children born of first cousins, four of whom were from first cousins. At La Ferte Messard, the Department of the Sarthe, he mentions a family of eight children born of first cousins, four of whom were form first cousins. At La Ferte Messard, the Department of the Sarthe, he mentions a family of eight children born of first cousins. So for whom were from first cousins. At La Ferte Messard, the Department of the Sarthe, he mentions a family of eight children born of first cousins. So four of whom were lond from first cousins. At La Ferte Messard, the Department of the barntha proportion of 25 to 30 per cent. A frightful warning this to young ladies and gentleman who have any regard for their posterity not to

ABOLITIONIST SENTIMENT IN "EGYPT."-A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Alton, Illinois, says:

There is another fact even more potent than the consolidation of individuals on the war question. I refer to the change or growth of public sentiment on the question of slavery This work was begun and is caused by the Gul slave states. These states are tolling the knell of American slavery. It is almost too late, now, for them to pause in their mad career and save their social system from destruction. "A man can't help what has been done be- firmly gathers and centres the northern deter-

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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sun of force applied to meet force, and of fight-ing the devil with his own fire, even to extermination. Slavery is as well the weakness as the strength of the rebellion. In sentiment, the civilized world is against it, if not against the rebels. Wherever the northern army moves, it is annihilated. As was truly marked in a speech of a democrat of late, who is in the service, the rebels now term every free state man an abolitionist, and when the latter goes to the war every tendency is to make him

The following is taken from the correspondence of the New York Times and will interest many at our reeders who have friends in the 8th Regiment :

On Friday morning, the 29th, Col. S. Thomas, of the Eighth Vt. Reg't with a detachment of Company A, under command of Capt. Grout, and another of Company C, commanded by Capt. Foster, together with a small troop of cavalry and a battery of two guns, improvised by Col. Thomas and commanded by Col. Moss, formed the body of an expedition to make a reconnoissance up the coast opposite the city. The expedition started from Algiers at 4 o'clock and marched up along the coast. They soon and marched up along the coast. They soon received information that at Bonnet Carre, which is about forty miles above this city, there was a large-force of guerrillas collected, who had received notice of their approach, and were preparing for battle. Examining his informants, who were all contrabands, and finding that their stories generally agreed, the Colonel sent forward the cavalry as an advance guard, to re-connoiter and discover the exact whereabouts of the enemy. In a short time they returned, and reported the guerrillas in strong force at Bonnet Carre Point, having uncarthed and fired at his nickets. This was about 10 colons in at his pickets. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning of a very hot day; the sun was pouring down his fervid beams upon the heated and wearied men who had been steadily on the march from 4 o'clock A. M., but with the hone of meeting the enemy the remembrance of fa-tigue vanished, and belts were tightened and guns looked to with a grim earnestness of purpose gladdening to the eye and heart of the most enthusiastic commander.

In fact, so recklessly eager for a fight were the men, that the little troop of cavalry, contrary to orders, and before the intantry and guns had come up, dashed with inconsiderate valor upon their hidden foes, who were concealed amidst the tall cane, and received a volley that severely wounded one and slightly injured another. By this time the battery had come up, and

was hastily but cooly placed in position, and a shot thrown in among them, which made one fellow bits the dust, his leg being proken. A shell was then sent right into their very midst, which caused them to valoransly make tracks for more comfortable quarters in an inconceivable short space of time

All opposition being thus crushed out at this point, the expelition marched up two miles fur-ther, and captured a large drove of exen, some six hundred in number, that had been driven across the country from Texas, and was intended for the use of the rebel army, but which will be transferred to a nobler purpose, intending to the stomachary satisfaction of the soldiers of the Union. Beside this a large number of cattle, mules, horses, sheep, &c., the property of well-known, notorious and bitter Secessionists, were seized and confiscated by Col. Thomas,

Having accomplished the objects of the expedition—diverted a large supply of fresh provisions from the rebel army to a more legitimate channel, and having dispersed a large gang of guerrilias, as well as striking the illdisposed inhabitants of the cruntry with a wholesome terror of the arms and authority of the United States-the expedition retur and arrived at Algiers yesterday, at about 10

o'clock without further accident.

Over 1,500 head of cattle, horses and males were brought in as evidence of success, and it was a picture que and motley sight to watch the long cavalcade that scretched along the river side for several miles, winding its way toward mixed up in inextricable confusion; but in advance and in the rear the dark uniform of the United States soldier might be seen, as an evi-dence that there was method in the apparent

Great credit is due to the officers and men engaged in this expedition for their gallant conduct, as well as for their patience while suf-fering under severe and protracted fatigue; and its great success demonstrates the importance fur her movements of the same character

being inaugurated.

In the dash made by the cavalry at the guerrillas, three of the latter were taken prisoners.

Later in the day the Empire Parish was hailed, as she was steaming down to the city, and the prisoners—the wounded guerrilla among the imber, together with the two wounded diers-were embarked thereon for New-Orleans,

THE SALT WELLS OF MICHIGAN. -There are six wells near Grand Rapida, which vary in depth foom 400 to 500 feet. On the Saginaw river there are eight salt wells, varying from 350 800 feet in depth. The basin in which these salt springs are found is of great extent. In the basin the straits are mule up of salt

the annual consumption of sait in the United States for the year 1859, is estimated at 52 1-2 ibs. per copila, or in the aggregate, about 30,692,000 bushels. Of this amount not quite 50 per cent is of domestic manufacture—the balance being an imported article. There is still a considerable margin to be filled. up by our home producers of salt to supply the entire demand.—Scientific American.

EFFECT OF CONFISCATING THE NEGROES, -A Memphis letter referring to the campaign in

of strength as depriving them of their negroes.

All the labor of the camps and fortifications was done by these swarthy sons of toil, and without them the burden was thrown upon the soldiery, never, even in times of peace, accustomed or inured to manual labor, t became a necessity, they shrank from it, not only because physically unequal to the task, but because it degraded them, as they said, to the level of ne roes, and rather than submit to the degredation they throw down their arms and desert. Many of these deserters flock to the Union standard and enroll themselves in Curtis's, army, two full regiments of which is entirely made up of 'Arkansas travellers.'"

Well Said.—Said an infidel lady once to Lord Chesterfield, "The British Parliament consists of five or six hundred of the best informed men in the kingdom. What, then, can be the reason they tolerate such an absurdity as the Christian religion?"

"I suppose," replied his lordship, "It is because they have not been able to substitute anything hetter in its stead; when they can, I

do not doubt that, in their wisdom, they will readily adopt it."

And Lord Chesterfield, with all his sayings, never said a better thing.

B. N. Lompman of Rotland had both feet crushed at Chester, on Thursday the 28th ult., being thrown on the track in jumping on a lo-comotive while in motion. One foot was amputated and part of the other.